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SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1883.

DAILY RECORD-UNION SERIES
VOLUME XVIII—NUMBER 3172.

HALE BROS. & CO.

OUR BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

Constantly Increasing,

—AND—

Only Because We Give Good Honest Goods for the Money.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Ladies' Curacao Kid Button Shoes, satin finished, solid in soles (sewed), at.....	\$2 50 per pair
Ladies' French Kid Button Shoes, square or round toe, satin finish, at.....	\$3 50 per pair
Ladies' Calf Button Shoes, pebble goat top, worked button holes (sewed), sizes, 11 to 2, at.....	\$2 50 per pair
Misses' Calf foxed Button Shoes, pebble goat top, worked button-holes (sewed), sizes, 11 to 2, at.....	\$2 per pair
Oiled Pebble Goat, at same price,	
Misses' Extra good Quality French Kid Button Shoes, all widths and sizes, at.....	\$3 25 per pair
Child's Solar tip Button Shoes, sizes, 8 to 10, and extra-good wearing shoe, for.....	\$1 25 per pair
Men's Full stock Calf Boots, double sole and tap, H. B. & Co.'s make, at.....	\$4 25 per pair

CLOTHING!

We have a complete assortment of Men's and Youths' Gossamer and Rubber Coats at lowest prices.	
Oilskin Clothing, long and short coats (double and single).	
Oilskin Pants, in double and single.	
A complete assortment of Umbrellas, from 50 cents and \$3 50.	
All classes of Canvas Clothing, at very lowest prices.	
Men's pretty green mixed suits, finely trimmed (latest cut and style), at \$18.	
Brown mixed Hair lined Diagonal Suits (in sack or frock), \$16.	
Heavy Beaver Suits, blue or black, \$18.	
We have an excellent assortment of Fine Dress Suits in Men, Youths and Boys.	
Overcoats, from \$3 to \$24.	

COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

HALE BROS. & CO.

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K st., and No. 1026 Ninth st.

Ladies, Good News!—Greatest Inducements Ever Offered

WE LEAD ALL OTHERS! ^{10%}

BEFORE YOU PAY BIG PRICES FOR INFERIOR TEAS AND COFFEES, COME AND SEE WHAT

HANDSOME PRESENTS YOU WILL GET AT

NO. 617 J STREET. ^(Between Sixth and Seventh.) with every purchase you make. A present to every customer.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER! GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEES! Come, be convinced, and judge for yourself. None but the Best and Purest Goods Sold. OUR PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST.

The Great American Importing Tea Company.

Our Largest Importers on the Coast: RUNNING NINE STORES; Importing Direct, we can and will save you money. Please remember the Store: 617 J STREET, between Sixth and Seventh. Don't be annoyed by the Post Office Department. You can do much more dealing with us than with any other house. Your own choice of Presents. Country Orders Carefully Packed and Shipped Free of Charge. Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS! FRANK GRISWOLD.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED CORNER, TENTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

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Hunyadi János

The Best and Cheapest Natural Aperient Water.

"A NATURAL LAXATIVE, SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS."

Prof. MACNAMARA, M.D. of Dublin.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

Prof. ROBERTS, F.R.C.P. London.

"Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL

MILLINERY!

PROMISE US TO STATE THAT we have been receiving for the last two weeks the Finest Line of HATS, FEATHERS, BIRDS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, etc. Our lines of Ribbons are now complete in all the shades, and we shall be there at LOW PRICES. We are prepared to receive special orders of MESSMATES, BARBERS & PEALERS, No. 624 J st., Sacramento. 450-451p

LATEST STYLES

LADES' FINE TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS, can be seen at

Mrs. E. KATzenbach's MILLINERY Parlors, No. 605 J stree.

Also in Stock, all the Latest Shades and Styles in Ribbons, Feathers, Velvets and Pictures. Orders sent the country prompter attended to.

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW LINE OF FANCY LAMPS,

Bisque and Dresden Ornaments, At prices within the reach of all.

GEO. T. BUSH, No. 513 J street, (opp.—1pm).—Sacramento.

NEW CIGAR STORE.

FOR A FINE CIGAR, GO TO THE BOULEVARD.

No. 612 J street, bet. Sixth and Seventh. 450-451pm AL PLANT, Manager.

HOME AND ABROAD.

General Sherman and the Future of the Army—Another Connecticut Scandal—Tugboat Explosion at New York—Trip of a Hindoo Reformer—Chinese at New Orleans—Pacific Coast Railroad Traffic—The Civil Rights Question in Texas Affairs in Foreign Lands—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Political Gossip. CHICAGO, November 9th.—The *Daily News*, special from Washington says: "The Senate, the upper chamber of Congress, a Republican, called upon the President yesterday for the purpose of learning whether he intended to have the country consider him as a candidate for renomination. He is a friend and admirer of the President, and would like to have him as a candidate, it is not about this you know, I know it?" After a long talk he came away. This evening he said: "I am convinced the President is not seeking a nomination. If it comes to him I assure you will highly appreciate the honor, but he has not yet made up his mind to come." He added: "I think myself the ticket will be Arthur and Lincoln. Certainly if an Eastern man is nominated, Lincoln will be on the ticket."

HOLMAN'S CHANCES.

NEW YORK, November 9th.—The *World* answers the Senate's declaration that it must carry New York into power. Since the Rep. party came into power in 1860, this State has never been carried by a Democrat who was not a resident here, while on two other occasions it has been lost during a Presidential election not won by a resident. All the time the Rep. party has been in power, the Republicans do not labor under the disadvantage of having to select their candidate from New York, nor are they ever under the necessity of securing its electoral vote. They have had to go to the South to win the last six national elections, and in no case has a successful candidate from New York. Moreover, they have twice elected their President without the aid of New York.

THROWING MAHONE ASIDE.

NEW YORK, November 9th.—The *Times*, referring to Washington specials representing Mahone as having made his fight entirely unnecessary by the Rep. party's withdrawal, says: "The most important result in this statement is, it is clear, a complete and unmistakable vindication of the Administration. The Times has all along insisted that the President should not be held responsible for the indiscretions of his friends. The Solid South is to be proud of its record, and the Democratic party in the South is to be proud of its record. The men who despise us and who care for us only as we are, will be compelled to change their views, and the white people will be the ones to profit by this change. The Solid South is to be proud of its record, and the Democratic party in the South is to be proud of its record. The men who despise us and who care for us only as we are, will be compelled to change their views, and the white people will be the ones to profit by this change. 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TRAVELS IN GERMANY.

SCENES AND CUSTOMS IN PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

A Blooming Rose Bush 1,000 Years Old—Prominent Buildings and Places of Interest at Berlin.

(From E. KEMPS for the RECORD-UNION.) Having left Leipzig, where my last letter was closed, we passed Halle, an industrial city in Prussian Saxony. This place is far from being handsome, but there are some good-looking squares and public edifices. It has a well-frequented and richly-endowed university. A battle with Napoleon was fought here, in which the French were victorious. Next to Halle we saw Brunswick, capital of the duchy of the same name. A great portion of the country is mountainous. Here lies the Harzberg, a chain of mountains presenting romantic scenes, and visited by many tourists. It is formed in regular terraces, and has some very fine views. The country people have conserv'd the old German customs.

In manners and dress. The men wear smock-frocks, short leather pants, buckled shoes and fur caps; the women, red dresses with yellow or green borders, short jackets and round hats or fur caps. The city of Brunswick has many narrow and irregular streets, but fine public squares and handsome residences. There are also several palaces. Among the churches, the cathedral, with the Ducal family vaults, and the church of St. Andrew, with a tower three hundred and eighteen feet high, are worth seeing. The reigning family of Brunswick is one of the oldest in Europe, and has on many occasions distinguished itself in the history of Germany. It is surmised that after the death of the present ruler, who is childless, the duchy will fall to Prussia. Near the frontier of Brunswick is the town of Hildesheim, in Hanover, which possesses a curiosity worth mentioning. This is the

THOUSAND-YEAR-OLD "ROSE BUSH." Or rather tree, spreading its branches along the wall of the cathedral. There are two legends concerning the origin of this rose bush; one refers to Louis, the Pious, the other to Charles, the Great. If either of these legends were true, the supposed age of this marvel of roses would be proven. But, without giving full credence to them, there are positive historic proofs of its great antiquity in existence; among others those presented by Dr. Kraatz in his work about the Cathedral of Hildesheim, which he proves to be co-extensive with this rose bush was already considered as being very old. A transplantation or substitution could not have taken place, on account of its peculiar position. The stem is ten inches in diameter, and runs through the wall of the church, which is five feet in thickness. The roots lie under the main altar, where they are walled up in the form of a large coffin. Its branches and twigs are protected on the outside by an iron trellis. It is a common wild rose, belonging to the species *Rosa canina*, or dog rose.

THE CITY OF MAGDEBURG. Before reaching Berlin we pass Magdeburg, on the river Elbe, with a population of about one hundred thousand inhabitants. This is a strongly fortified place, having an old-fashioned and unfriendly appearance. The cathedral, built in the twelfth century by Emperor Otto I., was renovated by King Frederick III. The ornate, semi-circular building. The unimpeachable signs of a strict military and bureaucratic rule, which is a common feature in Prussia, are distinctly noticeable. Uniforms are as thick as flies around a sugar-bowl. Besides the numerous soldiery and police, the post-office employees and nearly all public functionaries, down to the night-watchmen, wear them.

BERLIN, THE CAPITAL OF GERMANY. Were it not for the prominent part Prussia has played within a century in the history of Germany, and the success it has met with in its late war, Berlin would perhaps be an unimportant place to-day. But, as it is, it has become a very large city and attracted the attention of the world. Indeed, considering its unfavorable location in a barren and sandy country, which offers no resources whatever, it is astonishing how rapidly it has grown to its present size. The country around Berlin is an immense plain, offering scarcely any chances for agriculture or embellishments. Admitting frankly that we have no great admiration for Prussian rule and politics with regard to the well-being and freedom of the people, the fact that this Government has brought Germany to the power and station which it now occupies among nations must be recognized by everybody. It has

ACHIEVED THROUGH ENERGY AND FORCE. What could not be done through mild measures—a United Germany. It has done away with the dissensions and petty jealousies of the different States of Germany, which had been so long the weak side of that country. This new German nation owes to Prussia and should not forget. The action of the First Napoleon was to foment and maintain this dissension, whereupon he gained his great power over Europe. Had Germany been united, as it is now, he would never have been so successful. Berlin has had, or late a remarkably rapid growth. In the last decade the population has increased nearly 400,000 inhabitants, so that it has over 1,000,000 now. The principal streets are the Linden, lined with palaces and four rows of trees; the Frederick, William, Louise, Leipzig and Royal streets. There are, also, a number of

FINE SQUADS AND PUBLIC MONUMENTS. Noteworthy among the palaces are the Imperial, with its six hundred rooms and halls; the Royal Palace on the Friederichswerder; Monbijou and park, containing a rich Egyptian museum; the palace of Prince Charles, with a precious collection of arms, and that of the Prince of Prussia. The museum is the finest and most artistic building in the city. The arsenal is the largest and finest in Europe. Its contents are sufficient to arm immediately 175,000 men. The opera house and the city theater are also beautiful structures. The library of the University of Berlin contains 700,000 volumes. The zoological garden occupies an extensive space of ground, and is well supplied with animals; and if we add that there are numerous picture galleries, and anumenous historical collections in Berlin, it will be seen that the capital of Germany is not deficient in curiosities. With all this, Berlin is not so inviting and attractive a place as other and smaller cities in Germany. There is

SOMETHING OPPRESSIVE AND UNNATURAL. In the social atmosphere, which forbids genuine pleasure and sociability. What the causes of restraint in this respect are, we have already hinted. There is too much military and bureaucratic rule in Prussia to make it pleasant to reside in its Capital, where this rule is most concentrated. Civilians occupy a subordinate position in this mass of officers and dignitaries. The limited freedom of speech is also limited, as we do not know whom to trust, when in public; and spise in disguise may be met with anywhere. But all this is bound to change before long. Germany has too much vigor and intelligence to be much longer fettered by arbitrary rule. Already, since 1848, public opinion and popular sentiments have entered a progressive path, showing signs of a more liberal and free spirit.

SUNDAY EASY CHAIR.

MIZPAH.
"The Lord watch between me and thee when we are one from another."

A broad gold band, engraved with the name of the chair, and the motto, "A ring the bond and token Which love and prayer have lit When absent from each other, O Lord, who art in sea, The Lord, who guard Israel, Keep watch 'twixt me and thee."

Through days of light and gladness, Through days of low and gloom, Through days of joy, and sunshine, Through days with beauty ripe; When absent from each other, O'er mountain, vale, and sea, The Lord of life and glory, The Lord of love and gladness, Keep watch 'twixt me and thee.

Through days of doubt and darkness, Through days of fear and trembling; Through days of pain and sorrow, In tears and grief and death— The Lord of life and glory, The King of earth and sea, The Lord who guarded Israel, Keep watch 'twixt me and thee.

[Argosy.]

Holiness is the architectural plan upon which God buildeth up His living temples.—[Spurgeon.]

Reflection is an angel that points out the errors of the past, and gives us courage to avoid them in the future.

Bast not your health and strength too much, but whilst you enjoy them, prove God, and let them well.

Inidelity often but the naughts of the soul, which revolts at the dogmas that have been forced upon it.—H. L. Wayland.

Great is he who enjoys his earthly peace if he is plate, and not less great is the man to whom all his plate is earthenware.—[Leighton.]

Faith is the blossom of the soul; it makes the hope of a future life a bright reality, and brings departed friends in speaking distance.

God is mighty, with a power that I cannot understand; God is just, a holiness that I cannot fathom; God is holy, a holiness that surpasses all I can conceive.—[Bourdoule.]

God pity the man of science who believes in nothing but what he can prove by scientific methods; for if ever a human being needed divine pity, he does.—[Dr. J. G. Holland.]

The noblest spirits are those which turn to heaven, not in the hour of sorrow, but in that of joy. Like the lark, they wait for the clouds to disperse, that they may soar up into their native element.

I truly believe that nothing is permitted to enter our lives that may not in some way work together for good, although everything depends upon our trustfully accepting and wisely using it.—[Sarah P. Tracy.]

These are moments, when our passions speak and decide for us, and we seem to stand by and wonder. They carry in them an inspiration of crime that in one instant does the work of long premeditation.—[George Eliot.]

No fate ward fair in the sea of this world's comfort. Take the good that God provides you, but say of it, "it passeth away, for indeed it is but a temporary need." Never suffer your goods to become your God.—[Spurgeon.]

Rabbi Eliezer said, "Turn to God on day before your death." His disciples said, "How can a man know the day of his death?" Then he answered them, "Then you will turn to God to-day; perhaps you will die to-morrow; thus every day will be employed in returning."

You never get to the end of Christ's words. There is something in them always behind. Thus pass into problems, they pass into decisions, and pass into resolutions; but they never pass away, and after all the use that is of them, they are still not exhausted.—[Dean Stanley.]

Life being hung on little things, its preservation is a daily miracle; and that any of us should arrive at mature age is owing to the fact that there is an eye upon us which never sleeps, the eye of a Heavenly Father, whose loving kindness is over all His works, whose "mercies are new every morning, and fresh every evening."

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THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 125 for \$1 of 1907, 114½ for 4½, 101 for 3½; sterling, 84½ to 94½; 100½ for 30, 100 for 5½; silver bars, 110½.

Silver in London, 50 11-16d.; consols, 101 9-16d.; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 124½; 4½, 118.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 80¢ each.

Mining stocks were dull in San Francisco yesterday morning, and most kinds were even lower than Thursday.

By the explosion of the boiler of a tugboat at New York yesterday, four men were killed and the vessel sunk.

The civil rights question is being agitated in Texas.

The daughter of a clergyman died in Danbury, Conn., a victim of malpractice.

The procession of the Lord Mayor in London yesterday passed off without disturbance, though that official was received with mingled cheers and hisses.

Pronounced churchmen in England are evincing a prejudice against the Jews.

Serious trouble still prevails in Arequipa, Peru.

On her voyage from Boston to Liverpool, the steamer Bulgaria lost 62 head of cattle.

During the past seven days 211 business failures occurred in the United States and Canada.

The San Maritina, iron with naphtha and refined oil, has been burnt at sea.

The death of a child from yellow fever is reported from New Orleans.

General Miles returned to Vancouver, W. T., yesterday en route to Seattle.

Fire at Seattle, W. T.; loss 4,000.

It is charged that Tilden's "bar" was an important factor in the defeat of Butler in the recent election.

Precepo Murieta, the murderer of young Greenwood in April last, has been captured in Tucson, A. T.

A Mexican police officer was assassinated Thursday night in Paso del Norte, Mexico.

In Kern county, Thursday evening, in a drunken quarrel, William Espy shot and badly wounded John Murphy.

The illness of his child compelled Paddy Ryan, the pugilist, to return home from Ogden, Utah, yesterday.

Ex-Secretary Blaine has become a grandfather.

Allen Moore (colonel) killed David Hawkins, a colonel in the U. S. Army, in St. Louis.

Four children were born on a steamship which arrived in New York from Hamburg Thursday—three of them girls.

The Sullivan-Slade combination is in Keokuk, Ia.

The widow of Nathaniel Greene, of revolutionary fame, celebrated her one-hundredth birthday in Newport, R. I., Thursday.

A mysterious murder is reported from San Francisco.

Political agitation has again broken out in Jamaica.

The British Parliament has been prorogued until December 19th.

Sixty-seven miners were killed in the Moorfield (Eng.) colliery disaster.

At Lawrinburg, N. C., a falling building injured eight negroes, two fatally.

Southampton county, Virginia, is still apprehensive of a black peak of negroes.

A four-story building was blown down at Buffalo yesterday, killing five men and seriously injuring others.

The main walls of the Mormon Temple, begun twenty-eight years ago, were completed at Salt Lake Thursday.

Achille Galletta, a native of France, committed suicide yesterday in Modesto.

During October, twenty-nine yellow fever deaths occurred in Guaymas, Mex.

SOME OF THE LESSONS OF THE OHIO ELECTION.

There are some interesting suggestions in the figures of the Ohio returns regarding the temperance vote. The votes cast for the prohibition amendment were 323,189, and it failed by 37,385, the total vote being 721,310. It is asserted, however, that these 323,189 voters were not all temperance devotees, nor did they all desire prohibition established in the Constitution, but voted for it believing that it would not be adopted. What a large proportion of these voters really desired, says the Ohio critics and the *Commercial Gazette*, was to rebuke "the aggressiveness of those who had for over thirty years enjoyed practically free trade in liquor." This is certainly an odd analysis of voters' intentions. It seems scarcely probable that men would vote for the adoption into the Constitution of a prohibitory measure without sincerely desiring the result the vote on its face asked for. The *Gazette*, however, adheres to the theory stated, and declares that "the prohibitionists make a mistake if they believe nearly half the voting population of the State are in favor of trying an experiment that a great many more than half the voting population honestly think impracticable, and that would, if undertaken, lead to demoralization rather than reform."

Assuming that the explanation given of the vote is correct, it certainly is expressive of the sentiment of so large a body of citizens, that the opponents of liquor regulatory measures dare not ignore it. It, as is alleged, in Ohio the liquor interest has forced the issue in its greed to control the politics of the State, it has now received a rebuke that, if it is wise, will be headed. That interest has always operated mainly through the Democratic party; in that organization it finds a congenial domicile. It follows, therefore, that the Prohibition vote is a slap in the face of the Democracy. It has been the pleasure of some temperance commentators on the situation in Ohio to construe the temperance vote as antagonistic in purpose to the Republican party—a rebuke to that party because it did not secure to the temperance element all it demanded, and subordinate its political principles to the temperance policy. So far as we can ascertain, from a critical examination of the matter, there is no tenable basis for such a position. Temperance advocates, outside of Ohio especially, are very ready to make that charge, and preach it with fervor. If that was the animus of the temperance people; if, as their friends assert, they purposely secured the defeat of the Republican party by putting their own ticket in the field, what does it prove? It establishes their own folly; it testifies to their own conviction that the Republican party, as the party of intelligence and independence, was the fittest to have control; it evidences their own belief, that in the Democratic party their cause had neither hope nor support. They therefore punished the element from which they had most to hope, in order to whip it into subserviency to their dictation. The result has been then, as they desired, the triumph of the Democracy. They will have but themselves to blame if there follows the repeal of all that the Republican party has given them. The Democracy is under no obligation to the temperance element; it aid in the recent election was unsolicited, and was given with the clear understanding that the Democracy always has been, and will continue to be, hostile to prohibition, to regulation of the liquor traffic, and to any legislation that tends to make the liquor interest bear its fair share of the

burdens of government, and respond to the expense it entails upon the community. But to show how unjust is the claim of the temperance radicals, and how false their assertions, let us examine the figures. They establish that in Republican counties, forty-one in number, and exclusive of the three counties with large cities, the prohibition vote was 155,247 out of a total of 273,455, or 18,520 more than half the total vote went for prohibition. But in the forty-four Democratic counties, exclusive of the three counties with large cities, the total vote was 328,733, the temperance people received but 140,120, or 24,246 less than half the total vote. The eighty-five counties treated gave a total vote for Governor of 602,185. A majority would be 301,095. The total prohibition vote was in those eighty-five counties 295,367, or only 5,728 less than was necessary to carry prohibition so far as those counties were concerned. But these same eighty-five counties gave a majority for an anti-prohibition candidate for Governor, and sent a Democratic majority to the Legislature. These things prove first, the independence of Republican voters, the better discipline of the Democrats, and that the prohibition vote was not given on party lines, and that the prohibitionists received their material aid from the very men they charged with being illiberal toward them. Let it be clearly understood now, that whatever tends to the injury of the temperance element in Ohio by reason of legislation, that it is chargeable directly to the Prohibition party's folly.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S FIRST LECTURE—CUR DANGER AND OUR SAFETY.

Matthew Arnold delivered his first lecture in this country at New York on the 30th of October. He was welcomed by one of the most representative audiences of which New York is capable. His subject was "Numbers." It was intended, in a gentle way, to convey to the American people some hints in the form of philosophical criticism of our possibilities and our dangers. For instance, Mr. Arnold believes, despite his cynicism, that there is a deal of robust truth in the expression of Dr. Johnson, that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." If Mr. Arnold had studied American politics for a decade he could scarcely have hit a certain class harder than by that quotation. We need to be delivered from patriots of the sort Mr. Arnold refers to—those who make patriotism a trade, and a refuge from the results of their traffic. He warns us that there is a great deal of self-flattery and self-delusion under the name of patriotism that is very mischievous, and none should be better prepared to agree with Mr. Arnold in that Americans. Still it is possible that "the apostle of culture" underestimates the national heart and the sincerity of its beating. Holland was wont to declare that it is the folly of the wise to undervalue the wisdom of the common people. Among the common people there may be found by Mr. Arnold more and sincerer patriotism than he is willing to give us credit for. At the bottom, the French cannot see it, it is proof of how far the disease has progressed. The French politicians, he holds, are so busy about clericalism, legitimism, Orleans and Bonaparte intrigues, and colonial alliances, and foreign acquisitions, and the glory of the flag, that they lose sight of the truth, and of the real thing that must save the state, as he puts it, "the Eternal has attached to certain moral causes the safety or the ruin of states, and the present popular literature of France is a sign that she has a most dangerous moral disease."

The hope for France is that she is of great numbers, but for that she would scarce escape the throttling arms of the goddess. In the United States of America, with 50,000,000 people, the majority doubt whether the majority is sound—or, rather, they are sure it is sound." But, the lecturer insisted, our majority is sound; philosophize as we may, that truth remains, and we cannot get away from it. Where is our danger, then? Mr. Arnold tells us that it will be found in "the absence of the discipline of obedience, the discipline of respect; in the prevalence of a false acuteness, a false smartness, a false audacity. Whatsoever things are nobly serious, or have true elevation—whatsoever things are elevated—that perhaps, in our catalogue of maxims which are to possess the mind, is the maxim which points to where the failure of the unsound majority is a great demerit like yours will possibly lie."

He then proceeds to apply the text, and we apprehend that there are very few, even if they deny his statement, who will object to his conclusion, that moral causes govern the rising and falling of States, and that the failure to mind whatsoever things are elevated must impair, with an inexorable fatality, the life of a nation, just as the failure to mind whatsoever things are amiable, or whatsoever things are pure, will impair it; and that if the failure to mind whatsoever things are elevated should be real in your American democracy, and should grow into a disease, and take firm hold of you, then the life even of this great nation is in danger.

In our "numbers" Mr. Arnold thinks we have cause for gratification. Because our acres are vast, our products counted by the millions, and our people by vast divisions of millions, we are safe, where a meager population would be in danger. He explains this view in this wise: In great numbers of great numbers, but for that she would scarce escape the throttling arms of the goddess. In the United States of America, with 50,000,000 people, the majority doubt whether the majority is sound—or, rather, they are sure it is sound."

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 10, 1883

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE,
SACRAMENTO, November 9, 1883—8:30 P.M.

Place of observation.	Barom.	Therm.	Rain in 24 hours.	Wind.
Olympia.....	30.01	-10	55	14
Portland.....	30.13	-06	50	22
Fort Canby.....	30.04	-12	61	55
Roseburg.....	30.28	-05	50	11
Medford.....	30.11	-01	50	19
Red Bluff.....	30.19	-14	54	13
Sacramento.....	30.14	+04	52	22
S. F. San Fran.....	30.06	-06	52	16
Los Angeles.....	30.02	-06	52	16
San Diego.....	30.00	-07	57	11

Maximum temperature, 44.4°; minimum, 44.4°.
River, 7.6 feet—a rise of 5 inches in 24 hours.

JAMES A. BAWKIN,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Grand concert—Wednesday, November 14th. Festive—Folsom, November 13th. Funeral—Sacramento, November 15th. For sale—Fruit farm, \$500. Wanted—Miner girl. Wanted—A housekeeper. For rent or sale—954 acres. I. O. O. F.—Occidental Encampment. I. O. O. F.—Encampment. Wanted to room. Found—Bunch of keys. Source—Florin, to-night.

Auction.

Bell & Co.—To-day—Coroner Eighth and K streets.

Business Advertisements.

Weinstock & Lubin—The best style. J. Rhine & Co.—Twentieth and H streets. H. E. Clarke & Co.—Groceries and grain.

To ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the demand upon our columns, and in order to accommodate all our patrons, no firm will hereafter be allowed to occupy more than one column of advertising space.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT FIRE.—In speaking of a local item that appeared in this paper, the Alameda *Encinal* says: “Last Saturday’s Sacramento *RECORD-UNION* contained a reminiscence of that city’s first conflagration, which occurred on the night of the 2d of November, 1852, just thirty-one years ago, and the next morning, if my memory serves me faithfully, there were not more than a dozen houses standing within the city’s limits—the cottage we occupied with our family, and the story hotel where we had been at Folsom street, outside of the 1st street, being among the number, where, for several weeks thereafter, we entertained about a dozen of our friends, among them the lately deceased James McClatchy, Ned Jeffries, also deceased, and several others.” We were then employed on the old *UNION*, and had passed up J street only a few minutes before the alarm of “fire” sounded through the quiet midnight air. The *RECORD-UNION* says: “A norther had just set in, which, after the fire commenced, blew with such violence that we thought it was an error. Our recollection of that night is that there was but little wind blowing, but that, as usual in all great fires, a strong current was produced by the flames of the burning buildings. The norther came the way after the fire, following the wind, and was caused by heavy rains, which rendered the condition of the ‘burnt out’ people more uncomfortable. It did not take long to rebuild a city in those days of push and enterprise, for, notwithstanding the season of the year, the high winds, the rain, the mud, the mud, and the sudden increase of value of all kinds of skilled labor, by the 31 of December, a single month, 761 buildings had been erected.

INCORPORATIONS.—Articles of incorporation were yesterday filed in the Secretary of State’s office of the Stockton Combined Harvester and Agricultural Works, the purpose of which is to “manufacture and repair all kinds of agricultural, horticultural and mechanical tools and machinery, and implements for the same; to buy and sell agricultural tools, machinery, and implements, and persons, and iron, hard and woodware,” etc.; to borrow and loan money, buy and sell real estate, to manufacture and deal in all kinds of building and fence material. The place of business is to be at Stockton, and at the time the incorporation is rung, the stockholders are L. U. Shippes, \$21,500; R. C. Sargent, \$12,000; B. F. Langford, \$2,000; C. Grattan, \$4,000; H. O. Southworth, \$4,000; William Ingles, \$1,000; and Wm. C. Pease, \$2,000; making the total subscribed \$45,000 on a capital stock of \$300,000. The subscribers of the stock are the Directors for the first year.... Also of the Bank of Los Gatos, doing business at Los Gatos. Directors—Samuel Templeton, R. W. Walker, W. H. Kirkland of Los Gatos; John Stanfield, of Union district; A. G. Higgins, of Redwood district.

POLICE COURT.—In the Police Court yesterday Thomas Dwyer, charged with burglary, was held to answer, with bail set at \$800. He entered a house on Eighth street, between J and K, Thursday afternoon, and, loading himself up with a lot of clothing, started for the street. The landlady gave chase and caught him before he could shake the door. He was tried before Justice Kavanagh, pleaded guilty of being drunk, and was sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail. The redoubtable Jake Smith, a man whose barbarian civilization cannot break down, and whose evil practices the police have been unable to stop, was charged with the patty laundry of an \$8 watch belonging to John Costa. In a sort of rebuttal Jake raised John’s claim \$7, accusing the latter of breaking a stove worth \$15, and scalding a spectator, worth probably a dollar more. The trial was adjourned, and the cause was continued until this morning, when Jake will marshal his cohort of witnesses and defend himself and his castle in Court.

PARDON UNCONDITIONALLY.—The pardon issued this week by the Governor in favor of Ah Kow, who had served in State Prison about ten years under sentence for murder, and thus found to have been convicted upon perjured testimony, was unconditional and not conditioned, as heretofore stated. For a similar reason the Chinese Consul Bee and the Chinese petitioners for his pardon promised, in their papers filed with the Chief Executive, that if a pardon was granted Ah Kow, he would leave the State within twenty days, and never return. This proposition was so strong and the case on the part of the signers of the petition as to the entire innocence of the long-imprisoned man, led to the erroneous impression that the victim of perjury was compelled to flee the State. The Chinese Consul, and General Collier, of this part of the nondescript petition of Colonel Bee and the other signers was disregarded by the Governor, and a simple pardon granted.

CONSIDERATION.—This wet, disagreeable weather is doubly bad for the friendless and homeless. Yesterday morning a drunken man, in trying to navigate a Third-street crossing, lost his hat, and in reaching for it lost himself. The top-heavy fellow tumbled into the deep mud, and the boozey unfortunate wallowed helplessly till some friendly hand helped him out. Another came along looking for his hat, and had hunted right in the soft mud, and was puzzled. A gentleman looking at this pitiable spectacle said: “If the whisky-dealers who daily ‘fill’ these men had the slightest consideration for them, they would shut down on the drinks a little until good weather came, then their customers would have clean places to roll in.”

LADIES.—Today you will have a chance to buy your fine millinery goods at nearly one-half their value. The stock to select from is still large. Red House.

FUR turbans and hats in a variety of choice styles at lower prices than they have ever been offered at. Fur collars and caps at all prices. Hale Bros. & Co.

LADIES, see our price list of millinery goods in our double column to-day.

BRIEF NOTES.

A festival will be given on the 13th inst. at Frenier’s Hall, in Folsom, for the benefit of St. John’s Church.

The tan cases that were to have been heard before Justice Tubbs yesterday were postponed until 10 A. M. to-day.

A carload of Reno potatoes passed through this city yesterday, en route to Los Angeles. It is simply an excess of orange.

A double team driven by a Chinaman ran away on I street yesterday. An awning was broken down, a lamp-post demolished, and the wagon badly wrecked.

The committee that is raising funds for the purchase of testing the county-license tax, Messrs. Buhler, Goddard and Company, have agreed to contribute \$100 toward the sum. The 400th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, the great reformer, at Eisenach, Saxony. Great preparations have been made for the celebration of the event in Germany.

The Governor has appointed J. A. Clark a Notary Public for the county of Los Angeles, to reside at Pomona; and R. Pollard, for San Bernardino County, to reside at Arrowhead Grande.

John Etel and H. Wachhorst, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the School Directorate, desire it stated that they are not, neither will they be, candidates for that position.

John J. Buckley, searcher of records, has proposed to the Reorganized Church of Christ, of Fourteenth and K streets, Rev. J. L. Field, pastor, services at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Prayer Meeting Thursday evenings. All are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Congregational Church.

Sixth street, between I and J—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M., conducted by Rev. P. S. Knight.

Morning subject: “The Power from on High.” Evening subject: “Plato’s Question, or, Truth?”

Truth?—Ushers will seat strangers. A cordial welcome to all.

Calvary Baptist Church.

I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Rev. A. Q. A. Parker, pastor. Preaching services at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Morning subject: “Christianity and Culture.”

In the evening the pastor will deliver a memorial address on “The Life and Work of Martin Luther” (in celebration of the 400th anniversary of his birth). Welcome for all who attend these services.

Preaching at the First Baptist Church.

To-morrow, at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. T. G. Miller, services at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Prayer service in the evening.

Rev. Mr. Parker, pastor.

Wednesday evening, 7 P. M.—Services at 7:30 P. M.

Rev. Mr. Parker, pastor.

Thursday evening, 7 P. M.—Services at 7:30 P. M.

Rev. Mr. Parker, pastor.

Friday evening, 7 P. M.—Services at 7:30 P. M.

Rev. Mr. Parker, pastor.

Saturday evening, 7 P. M.—Services at 7:30 P. M.

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OLD BIBLES.

A TALK CONCERNING VARIOUS EDITIONS OF THE BIBLE

The Coverdale Bible of 1535—Cranmer's Bible—The Latest Edition of the Revisors.

No lover of books, however modest his pretensions or however limited his means, says the Lauds (Eng.) *Mercurey*, can afford to be without one or two old Bibles. Setting aside altogether the special claims of the "book of books" on our reverent esteem, there is not a book in our own or any other language about whose history and bibliography so much interest centers as the Bible. From the days of Moses' book of stone to the last production of the British and Foreign Bible Society, no one work—not even the *Bible*—has run through such an ecclesiastical career as the book. The most venerable of all old manuscripts are those on which are traced, be it in the Hebrew of the old scribes or the Latin of the old monks, portions of Holy Writ. The most noble relics of that twilight age which preceded printing are Bibles, and Bibles also are the earliest and most splendid triumphs of "the art which saves all arts," which had it achieved nothing but the multiplication of the Scriptures, would still rank as the greatest reformation the world has ever known.

A complete collection of printed Bibles is an object of desire, even to the most princely of collectors. Apart from the fabulous prices which the "Biblia Pauperum," the "Mazarine Bible" and the "Menzi Psalter" would command, were copies ever to come into the market, the vastness of the field to be explored is beyond any man's capacity.

The 700 or 800 various editions exhibited not long ago at the Caxton celebration in London represented only a fragment of the wind-swept collection to which these public libraries, learned societies, ducal palaces, transatlantic museums, and even the royal book-shelves, were called upon to contribute.

But while anything like a universal collection of Bibles is hopelessly beyond any one's reach, there are tracks within the huge area in which (use the word in a strictly bibliographical sense) excellent sport may be enjoyed.

A collection of English Bibles, for instance, is not only highly distinguishable, and although library, probably, yet possesses an unbroken set, the possibility of such an achievement is within the range of practical book-hunting.

The private collector of limited means would, of course, be pulled up short at the very outset. For a collection of English Bibles without a Coverdale to head the list would be like the family tree of the patriarchs without Adam. And Coverdales are not to be picked up every day. Indeed, not a dozen copies of this venerable old English Bible are known to exist, and of these not a single copy is perfect as it left the press of Van Meteren, in Antwerp, in 1535.

It must always be a slight cloud on the otherwise bright history of English printing, that the first English Bible was the work of a foreign printer. Patriotism struggled long against the conviction, and tried to persuade itself that because two years later Nycholson's edition of the same Bible was produced in London, the identical cuts used in the 1535 copy, the first Bible, also have emanated from the same press. But all such delusion broke down completely under Mr. Stevens' discovery in 1877, while cataloguing the Bibles for the Caxton Exhibition, which seems to establish beyond doubt the foreign workmanship of this venerable book.

No Englishman can for the first time turn the pages of a Coverdale Bible of 1535 unmoved. Of what blessings to his native land was not this work to the Yorkshire scholars, to the Welsh, to the Scotch, to the men of England of that day have first looked upon a Bible written in its own homely language—shorned no longer in monkish Latin, but as easy to read and as plain to understand as its own Chaucer! With what gratitude is one even tempted to look back on the conjugal eccentricities of King Henry VIII, when one remembers how largely England is indebted to that monarch's feuds with Rome in the matter of his great divorce suit for her copy of the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue!

The first English Bible is dedicated to the merry monarch, who, in the course of one short,ology, is indeed successively to Moses, David, Solomon and Jephoshaphat, by his "Grace's humble subject and daytime orator" the translator. The plates and title pages must have appeared wonderful works of art to the customers of Nycholson, the London publisher of that venerable *edition de luxe*. And as a proof of the eagerness with which the book was taken up, we find edition following edition in rapid succession.

Next to the Coverdale Bible (which, by the way, is even less venerable than Tyndale's New Testament, first printed at 1525 at Worms) the collector will need to possess himself of a "Matthew's Bible," which, also printed abroad in 1577, is made up partly of Tyndale's and partly of Coverdale's translation. The New Testament is prefaced by numerous prologues, with notes at the end of the chapters. The real compiler of this Bible was John Rogers, Queen Mary's first martyr, who, because his friend Tyndale's work had been condemned by authority, adopted the name of Matthew in putting forth this partial reprint of the prohibited volume. This Bible and its subsequent editions formed the foundation for most of the later revisions, and to a large extent remains in our present Authorized Version. A good many peculiarities, however, have long since disappeared, as, for instance, the use of the term "Tunc" (thus) not afraid for the terror by night," which reads: "So then shall not men be afraid for any bugbys by night"—a peculiarity which has given Matthew's Bible the nickname of the "Bug Bible." The title of Solomon's Song in this version is "The Ballet of Balans," and the sacred ballad is partially dramatized as if to justify the title. Some of the notes elucidating the sacred text are rather startling, particularly that which refers to the "lusty" Bishop of Albury, who has been called hym Lord, "which is as follows: 'And yf ye be not obesant and heawfull unto hym heanevraught to beat the fear of God into her head, that therfore shal be compelled to learn her dutie and to do it.'"

Next to Matthew's Bible comes the Great Bible, a splendid work produced under the auspices of Thomas Cromwell, Henry VIII's Minister, with Coverdale as literary director, and printed in Paris in 1539. The famous Bishop Bonner is said to have assisted with his brother Bishop Gardiner and Tunstall in this work. Despite the powerful protection of the former prelate, who was then Ambassador in Paris, the book was prohibited in France and ordered to be confiscated. Cromwell consequently transferred type, press and all to London.

The Great Bible appears without note or comment, and also without dedication, although Hans Holbein the Elder, the original painter, very properly to be described in the way of alms, stately as this extraordinary composition the Almighty is represented in the clouds, stretching forth his hands over the seated figure of Henry VIII, and proclaiming: "I have found a Man after my own Heart."

On either side of the King stands a bearded Bishop with his mitre at his feet, while a chorus of persons on both sides exclaim, by means of labels issuing from their mouths, "Vivat Regis," an aspiration which, however, is not fulfilled, though their bars are not represented as joining.

A new edition of the Great Bible was produced in the following year, prefaced by a prologue by Cranmer, who thereby came to be credited with the work of its translation; and this and subsequent editions of the Bible are still styled "Cranmer's version." A fixed price of 10s un-

bond, and 12s bound, was ordered by Royal authority, and it was further provided that copies should be attached by chains to the pillars of churches for the use of the parishioners. The version of the Psalms of David still used in the Prayer-book of the Church of England folios the text of the Great Bible.

An illustration of the superiority of the terce, homely Saxon over the more polished paraphrases of later translators may be noted in the account of the finding of the *Psalm of David* still used in the Temple, where it says "they found hym—sitting in the middle of ye douteous hearing them and posyng them."

In those early days sectarian differences showed themselves in the rendering of various passages, as, for instance, 1st Timothy, iv., 14, which in our version ends "with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery," is rendered in Matthew's "with the laying on of the hands of an elder." Cranmer's version has it with the laying on of hands by the authority of priesthood.

In the same year in which the Great Bible first appeared Richard Taverner put forth a version of his own, taken partly from Matthew's copy and partly translated by himself. But Taverner's Bible never was very popular, probably owing to its proximity to the far more important authorized version of Cranmer. His Bible, however, is of no small value, and abounds in many specimens of vigorous English, some of which are to be found in later translations. One instance must suffice: "We have an advocate with the Father," as we have it, is rendered by Taverner, "We have a spokesman with the Father," adding in the following verse: "For He is the mercy-stock for our sins."

Up to this point, the collector must anticipate no little difficulty in possessing himself of copies of the various versions of the English Bible. The Geneva Bible of 1560 and its successors will more easily meet this demand.

The Geneva version is a landmark in the history of the English Bible in more ways than one. It is the first version which is divided into texts. And it is to a large extent the work of Nonconformists, animated by strong Calvinistic instincts, which are very apparent in some of the notes. For instance, the note to Romans xiii, 15, reads: "As the only wil and purpose of God is the chief cause of mercy in Christ, it is an inferior cause of salvation, and the hardening of the heart at inferior cause of damnation."

The Geneva Bible is best known as the "Breeches" Bible, so styled from the peculiar rendering of the word in Genesis iii., 7, which we now translate "aprons." Scarceley less curious a peculiarity is the use of the word "cratch" for "manger," in Luke ii., 16.

This Bible, though never authorized by the church, achieved remarkable popularity. It was the first to be printed in English, 1560 and 1561 no fewer than 200 editions were issued; and so great was its hold on the public favor that our revised authorized version of 1611 failed for some years to replace it. The large number of editions through which the Breeches Bible passed created some difficulty for the collector, as emendations were frequently being made with the text during the period, to say nothing of printer's errors. Of the latter a good instance is in an edition of the text "Blessed are the peacemakers" reads "Blessed are the place-makers."

The only other great translation of the Bible prior to the authorized version of 1611 was the Bishop's Bible, a revision of the Great Bible, undertaken by Bishop Parker and completed in 1568. This version obtained the sanction of the Convocation in 1571, and remained the authorized version used in the churches; while the Breeches Bible continued the popular Bible in the homes of the people. The loyalty of the church to the Breeches Bible was so great that it was printed in 1578, 1580, 1582, 1585, 1587, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1634, 1636, 1638, 1640, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1654, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1748, 1750, 1752, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1766, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026, 2028, 2030, 2032, 2034, 2036, 2038, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2050, 2052, 2054, 2056, 2058, 2060, 2062, 2064, 2066, 2068, 2070, 2072, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2080, 2082, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2092, 2094, 2096, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2130, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2140, 2142, 2144, 2146, 2148, 2150, 2152, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2160, 2162, 2164, 2166, 2168, 2170, 2172, 2174, 2176, 2178, 2180, 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2190, 2192, 2194, 2196, 2198, 2200, 2202, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2312, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2336, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2426, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504, 2506, 2508, 2510, 2512, 2514, 2516, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526, 2528, 2530, 2532, 2534, 2536, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562, 2564, 2566, 2568, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578, 2580, 2582, 2584, 2586, 2588, 2590, 2592, 2594, 2596, 2598, 2600, 2602, 2604, 2606, 2608, 2610, 2612, 2614, 2616, 2618, 2620, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2630, 2632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2666, 2668, 2670, 2672, 2674, 2676, 2678, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2686, 2688, 2690, 2692, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2700, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2720, 2722, 2724, 2726, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2740, 2742, 2744, 2746, 2748, 2750, 2752, 2754, 2756, 2758, 2760, 2762, 2764, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 2786, 2788, 2790, 2792, 2794, 2796, 2798, 2800, 2802, 2804, 2806, 2808, 2810, 2812, 2814, 2816, 2818, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2828, 2830, 2832, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2842, 2844, 2846, 2848, 2850, 2852, 2854, 2856, 2858, 2860, 2862, 2864, 2866, 2868, 2870, 2872, 2874, 2876, 2878, 2880, 2882, 2884, 2886, 2888, 2890, 2892, 2894, 2896, 2898, 2900, 2902, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2910, 2912, 2914, 2916, 2918, 2920, 2922, 2924, 2926, 2928, 2930, 2932, 2934, 2936, 2938, 2940, 2942, 2944, 2946, 2948, 2950, 2952, 2954, 2956, 2958, 2960, 2962, 2964, 2966, 2968, 2970, 2972, 2974, 2976, 2978, 2980, 2982, 2984, 2986, 2988, 2990, 2992, 2994, 2996, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012,

